

husband! I cried out. "Husband, husband! Good God! this is more than I can bear!"

I covered my face; that cry had startled me back to myself, and great terror came over me. I had always been timid of night and darkness.

As I continued to crouch there, covering my face, it seemed to me that something stirred in the room, that child breath fanned my neck and arms. I raised my head, seeking light.

My candle had burned out; I was alone in stirring darkness—the thick darkness of a close-shuttered room. I strained my eyes into it; I seemed chained to the spot.

Suddenly my excited fancy made my husband present to me, standing in the middle of the room, regarding me. He was pale; his expression was reproachful, his form spectral.

I spread out my arms toward him; my senses failed me, my last consciousness being a blow and a flash of pain.

Daylight was streaming through all cracks and crevices when I recovered. I found myself lying with my face upon the floor. I sat up with difficulty, and turned sick and dizzy when I saw a pool of blood close to where my face had lain. By-and-by I managed to get to my bedroom; and, after washing my stained brow, discovered a small but deep wound on my temple. I had fallen against a sharp iron-bound corner of the box which I had used as a desk.

I did not distinctly recall what had frightened me. I felt terribly weak, an hour or more before I could get up for several hours. Then I rang and ordered Ann to bring me some coffee into my room. My window was darkened, and she seemed to notice nothing particular in my appearance. I told her I was not very well, and did not wish to be disturbed.

The hot coffee revived me wonderfully, and my thoughts returned to my all but finished work.

My book was not to be a tragedy; it was to end quietly, and peacefully, perfectly, as a beautiful summer day. I laughed softly over the happiness of this sunny ending, and the tears rained from my eyes. I sat close to the open window on that lovely day, in a deliciously subdued and sympathetic mood, and wrote my blissful concluding chapters.

(To be continued.)

The Daily News.

NEWPORT:
Published every morning (Sundays excepted)
BY GEORGE T. HAMMOND,
At 123 Thames Street.
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School Discipline.

A case of peculiar and general interest was tried before the Supreme Court in this city last week, which ought to furnish matter for serious reflection to all parents and others interested in our schools and in the well-being of the young. We allude of course to the indictment against Mr. Henry W. R. Marsh, for punishing severely a young lad of this town who was one of his pupils at the High School.

We purposely abstained from commenting on this case until it had been fairly tried and concluded by the verdict of an impartial jury. In what we have now to say, we desire to leave out so far as possible all personal remarks, and to speak only of the general principles involved. We have always considered the prosecution uncalled for, and we trust that all parties to it are now satisfied in their sober judgment with the result. It is natural for relatives who feel that a young lad has been treated with undue severity to act under impulses which cool reflection will not confirm; but after the lapse of months, and when the whole transaction has been submitted to the cool investigation of a Court of Justice, they must themselves view it in a more dispassionate light, and in its influence upon the public at large.

That such is actually the case in the present instance, we are the more ready to believe, from the appearance of the young lad who was the chief personage in the trial, upon the stand. The precise and candid manner in which he gave his testimony, and his whole general appearance, were a character to prepossess all who heard him as a witness. Certainly no prejudice against him weighed with either court or jury. Upon his own fair and truthful testimony, for no other of any real importance was given on either side, they had to judge, and in a judgment was that the master had only exercised his right, and in fact his parental duty.

The importance of this result is very great. We hear on every side complaints of the discipline; the bad manners, and the worse traits of the boys of our town, and of the idle, worthless characters they form, if they grow up in such habits. Of a certain class this is but too true, and a weak and timid master in the evening, or a weak and timid parent in the morning, who cannot or will not enforce the discipline, is the cause of it. We have a certain other class—boys like those of the High

School—the evil is not gone so far. A little impetuosity of rule, a boyish sobriety of will, and a strong boyish tendency to mischief, exist in them with excellent traits. They stand where the path divides, and as they are directed now, will develop into energetic and manly citizens, or sink into worthlessness. The first lesson therefore which is to be taught them is to obey the right. A Rhode Island boy needs no teaching to be independent. A sturdy self-will, a repugnance to all restraint, is in his very blood, in the air he breathes, and in the examples of men around him. He does need to learn that there are times when he must submit to lawful authority; that "law and order" are not empty party catchwords, but a part of the very framework of society to which he must conform before society can recognize in him a useful and trustworthy man.

In regard to modes of education, men differ widely, and so they may in the necessity of a particular act of severe discipline. But the parent errs terribly who offers his feelings to get the better of his judgment in this respect, and who does not strengthen the hands of the school master, so long as he is worthy of his position. This is no untold doctrine in Newport. The best men of the city were trained by a master whose severity of punishment is proverbial to this day. He and those who succeeded him may have been over harsh and even unjust in particular instances, but the evil was as transient as in the case we have just been considering, while the results of the discipline are shown in a generation of law-abiding citizens, whose places will hardly be worthily filled by their sons, if these are left to their own unchecked impulses.

We owe it to our readers to explain the reason why our returns of the Election, were not more complete yesterday morning. By an arrangement with the conductors of the Providence Journal, we were to furnish them with the returns from this part of the State, and to receive those collected at that office in return, as just as they came in. To perform our part of the agreement, we kept our own office open all night, and thus succeeded in furnishing them with the full returns, which appeared in their columns yesterday morning. From them in return we received about half the vote of this district for Members of Congress, and nothing else whatever. This was only obtained in answer to repeated messages; and as soon as we had forwarded the last of our returns it became impossible to obtain any communication from them whatever.

On the next occasion we shall make arrangements on which reliance can be placed in order not to be forced to disappoint our readers, as we must have done yesterday.

The Sickles Case.

The empanelling of the Jury was completed on Wednesday, the third day of the trial with the following results: after which the Court adjourned to yesterday.

The Jury is composed as follows:—First—Rezin Arnold, Washington Co., Farmer. Second—James B. Davis, Washington Co., Farmer. Third—John E. Neale, Washington Co., Shoe Manufacturer. Fourth—William S. Hopkins, Washington Co., Gent's Furnishing Store. Fifth—William Bond, Washington Co., Broker. Sixth—James C. Eley, Washington Co., Turner. Seventh—William C. Harper, Washington Co., Grocer. Eighth—Henry McKnight, Washington Co., Grocer. Ninth—James B. Wilson, Washington Co., Grocer. Tenth—John McDermott, Washington Co., Coach-maker. Eleventh—Wm. M. Moore, Washington Co., Grocer. Twelfth—Joseph S. Wright, Washington Co., Furniture dealer.

The arrangement made by the counsel is—Mr. G. Gamis is to make the opening speech after the case for the prosecution is closed. Mr. Stanton is to make the argument on points of law and Mr. Brady is to examine the witnesses, and with Mr. Clinton is to present the closing arguments.

The uniformly intelligent demeanor of the hundred and seventy men summoned as jurors struck with surprise the New York counsel. They say they have never seen so fine a collection of jurors. The fact that while they expressed sympathy with the prosecution, they were honorable enough to avow their competency to serve shows what public opinion is in the best cases of society here.

The Jury is generally regarded as a good one, being composed of some of the most respectable men of the District of Columbia.

The Providence Post of yesterday is responsible for the following singular rumor in regard to Mr. Kimball.

"The candidate of the united party for Attorney General loses his election by majority in the office, having neglected to pay his personal property tax in time to qualify himself as an elector. The party in this city discovered his lack of qualification on Saturday last; but they very carefully kept the matter a profound secret, save in case of two towns, where the name of Charles Hall was submitted on the ticket. The understanding with them was, that the electors having voted for him in good faith, they would be counted against the Democratic candidate, and the electors with them sent to the Grand Committee. There the name of Mr. Hall, with make its appearance, and by, as one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, will be elected."

NORTHERN NEWSPAPER.—Just under the forty-seventh parallel, of north latitude, in the village of Presque Isle, in Arrowsick County, Maine, is printed The Arrowsick Weekly, the most obscure journal in the United States.

Amount of money raised during the Session of the Legislature, on Monday, and some thirty of the participants were arrested.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.									
VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.									
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.									
L. Governor.									
General Treasurer.									
Providence	141	741	141	741	141	741	141	741	141
Providence	387	117	277	117	122	4	182	77	4
Warwick	401	55	456	52	234		284	46	234
North Kingstown	290	55	234	77	39	1	236	51	53
South Kingstown	132	50	12	118	50		12	120	50
Exeter	535	183	283	111	184	1	398	141	184
Richmond	125	217	4	122	217		4	122	217
Hopkinton	167	30	133	29	39		133	29	39
Westerly	74	200	32	33	200		26	33	200
Charlestown	171	117	98	73	117		98	73	117
Total	4990	1901	3087	1741	1925	6	3225	1710	1944
NEWPORT COUNTY.									
Newport	651	203	496	241	193		425	234	153
Dorchester	139	4	53	78	4	1	37	75	4
Portsmouth	261	56	121	77	56		182	77	56
Westport	134	51	129	5	51		129	5	51
Little River	210	34	124	92	34		125	92	32
Little Compton	97	29	61	36	29		61	36	29
West Greenwich	40	29	18	23	29		18	24	27
New Shoreham	105	53	105	11	56		105	11	56
Total	1631	458	1017	562	445	1	1102	554	402
KENT COUNTY.									
Warwick	529	123	263	261	128		373	255	123
Dorchester	202	99	109	86	99		113	87	99
East Greenwich	149	110	141	109			138	109	
West Greenwich	139	85	104	55	85		104	55	85
Total	1047	422	475	523	421		492	515	421
WASHINGTON COUNTY.									
North Kingstown	230	149	138	77	143		158	77	144
South Kingstown	194	244	46	175	221		52	163	221
Exeter	55	51	1	68	50		1	58	50
Richmond	102	46	5	94	46		9	93	46
Hopkinton	106	12	60	47	12		60	47	12
Westerly	191	14	145	49	13		142	52	13
Charlestown	40	88	4	36	83		4	36	83
Total	918	604	418	530	573		425	546	573
BRISTOL COUNTY.									
Bristol	170	73	127	43	72	2	127	43	72
Warren	108	28	101	92	29		101	92	29
Barrington	77	23	59	22	23		59	22	23
Total	445	124	287	157	124	2	287	157	124
RECAPITULATION.									
Providence county	4910	1961	3087	1744	1925	6	3225	1710	1944
Newport county	1634	456	1017	562	445		1102	554	402
Kent county	1097	423	476	523	421		492	515	421
Washington county	918	604	418	530	573		425	546	573
Bristol county	445	124	287	157	124	2	287	157	124
Total	8904	3567	5255	3522	3488	8	5531	3462	3461

